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HENRY GEORGE IS DEAD.

The End Not Unexpected, but is a Great Loss to the Reform Element in Politics.

New York, October 29.—Henry George, Jeffersonian Democratic nominee for Mayor of Greater New York, the most picturesque and aggressive figure in the present municipal campaign, died from an attack of apoplexy in a room at the Union Square hotel at 4:45 o'clock this morning.

This afternoon the Henry George campaign committee, after a brief meeting, agreed to substitute the name of Henry George, Jr., for that of his distinguished father as the Jeffersonian Democratic nominee for Mayor.

Mr. George arrived at the hotel about 1 o'clock this morning. He had just come from several large mass meetings in the borough of Queens and Brooklyn. The work of the night seemed to have told on him. He complained of being tired, but his friends and relatives who awaited him thought it only the natural fatigue that follows such hard campaign work as he had been doing.

Not long after he had reached the hotel Mr. George retired with Mrs. George, in room 22 of the hotel. About 3:30 o'clock Mrs. George was awakened to find Mr. George sitting in an arm chair.

"I am not feeling quite comfortable," said Mr. George to his wife.

"Won't you go back to bed?" inquired Mrs. George, anxiously.

"I will sit here awhile," was the response.

Mrs. George at once grew anxious as to her husband's condition.

Mr. George gradually grew incoherent and lapsed into semi-consciousness.

Mrs. George was now thoroughly alarmed and called her son, Henry George, Jr., from an adjoining room. Frank Stevens was also called in.

A call was sent to Doctor Kelly, of 117 East Fifty-ninth street, and he came without delay. Mr. George was then unconscious, and all efforts to revive him failed. Without sign of recognition to those around him he passed away at 4:45 o'clock.

Mrs. George was prostrated and was cared for by the friends of the family at the hotel.

Frank Stevens, a personal friend of Mr. George and one of his campaign managers, was at the candidate's bedside after the fatal attack came. He said: "I came into the Union Square hotel at 1 o'clock this morning and found Mr. and Mrs. George sitting at a table in the dining-room with a few friends. Mr. George had just returned from the Central opera house, where he had delivered a speech. After a light meal Mr. George complained of indigestion. He soon retired, after bidding us all good night. Mrs. George found him sitting in an arm chair about 3:30 o'clock. Soon after his condition became alarming and she summoned several of us. I went at once for the doctor, and on my way stopped at the Waldorf and notified Mr. Johnson. He was greatly shocked, and lost no time getting down to the Union Square hotel. I then went to Mr. George's residence, on Ninety-second street, South Brooklyn, and notified the members of the family there. His son Richard and his unmarried daughter were there at the time. With them were two nieces of Mr. George,

daughters of his brother, Thomas, who resides in Philadelphia."

Newspaper men who have been a part of the George campaign had felt for some time that he was undergoing a strain which was surely and rapidly breaking him down. At times he was incoherent. His whole temperament had undergone a complete change. His speeches delivered by the half dozen each day were often rambling, though their trend was ever faithful to the toilers, whose devoted champion he had been all his life.

Mrs. George and Henry George, Jr., had been solicitous regarding the effect the terrible strain of Mr. George's being bundled about from place to place each day far into the night and making speeches before wildly enthusiastic gatherings of his admirers and it had been noted again and again that his faithful wife sat beside her husband upon the platform from which he spoke or watched closely from a place of vantage close by.

Mr. George had not been strong for the past three years, and his son, Henry George, Jr., had been his companion in almost every enterprise in which he had engaged, going with him on his tours of the West as a special newspaper correspondent in the last Presidential campaign, and keeping close at his side in his movements in the campaign.

Within the past day or two close friends of Mr. George had noted with apprehension marked changes in his manner and appearance. His eyes grew dull. Wrinkles came at the corners and his eyes sunk in hollow caverns. His voice, usually resonant and pleasant, was pitched almost to piping treble in conversation and he was querulous, while he seemed like one whose nerves were so highly wrought that they might snap without warning. The pace of the campaign was harder than this man, high-strung and sensitive, could maintain.

Mr. George was about five feet five inches high and of slender build. His head was bald and his brows fast becoming gray.

THE SENSATION OF THE CAMPAIGN

After his nomination for Mayor by the Jefferson Democrats, a month ago, Mr. George made an extremely active canvass, speaking several times every evening and working from early to late at his headquarters. He gave to the campaign its most sensational incidents, by his attacks on Richard Croker and Senator Platt, whom he threatened to prosecute for various crimes, such as levying blackmail upon city contractors and aspirants for office, should he be elected Mayor. His candidacy gave to the coming election its greatest element of uncertainty, for according to expert politicians it was practically impossible to estimate how much of Bryan's vote of last year would go to George instead of Van Wyck.

Last night Mr. George spoke in the borough of Queens, and later in the borough of Manhattan at the Central opera house. He was greeted by large and enthusiastic crowds everywhere. In one of his last speeches he said: "I have labored hard for years to make myself known, and now at last these things are all written down. I believe that all needed reforms are summed up in the philosophy—the right of every man to eat, to drink, to speak as he sees fit, so long as he does not trench on the rights of other men." Later in the same speech he repeated his threats against Croker in a ringing voice that greatly affected his hearers, saying: "Let him go to the penitentiary; he shall go there."

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ATTORNEY GENERAL WINS

Judge Thayer Sustains Judge Foster in the Second Hearing of the Stock Yards Case.

The second decision in the stock yards case is another decided victory for Attorney General Boyle. This decision is the result of a rehearing after the recent decision by Judge Foster. Judge Thayer, who was called in in a similar way in the Santa Fe cases, rendered the decision. He sustained Judge Foster's decision in every important point, as he did in the other case. The decision is a decided compliment to Judge Foster, whose action in this case has been in line with the contention of the people.

Judge Thayer holds that the stock yards is a public institution and is therefore subject to State and national control. He said that the fact that stock was received from other States and was reshipped from the yards was not evidence that the business of the company is interstate commerce. In this case the business of the shippers might be so classed properly, but the mere receiving and feeding of stock could not be. Neither could the transfer of stock from one part of the yards in Missouri to another part in Kansas be classed as interstate commerce. In fixing a reasonable valuation of the company's property, it was held that the report of Special Master Clark in the matter was a reasonable estimate. The capitalization, its market value or the figures of contractors as to the cost of reproducing the property could not be taken to be a reasonable valuation. Special Master Clark placed the valuation at \$5,388,003, which produces, according to the company's books, a net income of \$476,984. In the expense account was included large items for improvements which were charged to operation expenses. These charges, Judge Thayer held, should be entered on the construction account, and this would increase the net income \$113,000. Figuring on last year's business, the new rates would yield a dividend of 5 per cent. on the stock yards property, or 4.6 per cent. on the entire property of the company. Judge Thayer finds that in view of the fact that large investments are made where even this large dividend is not anticipated, and that the business of this company is such that it incurs no liability of failure to receive pay for its services, for these reasons the rates fixed cannot be held to be confiscatory.

Judge Horton immediately gave notice of an appeal to the United States Supreme court, and Judge Foster required that an additional bond of \$200,000 be given by the company to insure the payment of overcharges in the event the decision is sustained. It was also ordered that the company issue overcharge certificates to shippers, which should be incontestable evidence of a just claim against the company, provided the decision is not reversed by the higher court.

Judge Thayer's decision leaves Republican papers, which have been howling about the unconstitutional and foolish laws passed by the Legislature, no opportunity for the pursuit of their favorite amusement. As a matter of fact Populist laws are holding their own in the courts very well, and if one of any consequence has been declared invalid it was when nobody was looking.

Wire manufacturers have now formed a trust.

Another Chance for Republicans to Explain.

During and immediately following the last session of the Legislature Republican papers made plenty of noise about the parsimonious appropriations for State institutions. The amounts given were so small, they said, that several of the institutions would be seriously crippled and all of them would be much hampered in their work. Then these were followed with long and labored articles tending to show that the Populists had no regard for the welfare of the State institutions, for the comfort of the unfortunates or the general good of the State, and that it would require many years time for these institutions to acquire the high rank from which they would fall because of this "false and vicious economy." After a while that sort of talk, like all such things emanating from these papers, wore out. The statements were so ridiculous and so at variance with the facts that in a few short months they had managed to forget themselves. And now a new tune in a different key has been composed. A temporary deficiency in the general fund in the State treasury is the occasion for its appearance. Republican papers now say that this condition is due to reckless and extravagant appropriations by the Legislature and improvident management by Populist officers. These institutions which were to be crippled by the Legislature are now consuming so much of the State's money that a deficiency results, is what they say. The readers of these papers must be a very gullible lot of people or else their gray matter is never sufficiently agitated to enable them to see through the inconsistencies which are dished up to them as party gospel.

Where Elections Occurred This Year.

At the recent election Legislatures were elected in Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Ohio. Part of the Legislature was elected in Delaware, Iowa, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia. Nevada and Washington elect members of both houses of the Legislature on November 9. United States Senators are to be elected in Ohio, Maryland and Virginia by the newly-elected legislatures. In Iowa, Ohio, Massachusetts and Virginia State officers, including the Governor, were voted on. Minor State officers were chosen in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Nebraska and Colorado.

Will Test the State's Claims for Delinquent Tax.

Attorney General Boyle will bring a suit against Miami county for delinquent taxes due the State. There is always a controversy between the county and State authorities as to the amounts actually due the State. The counties always claim a lot of credits which the State officers allege cannot be properly given. This suit has been brought to test the validity of these credits and get the matter in shape so that there may be no excuse for other than prompt settlements in the future.

The Union Pacific Sold.

At the sale of the Union Pacific, November 1, but one bid was made. It was made by the reorganization committee, and the amount bid was \$53,528,532.76, which, including the sinking fund of \$4,036,400 in the hands of the government, brings the total amount paid for the property up to \$57,564,932.76. There was no opposition to the proceeding.